Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of a drug selected from the group consisting of olanzapine, trifluoperazine, haloperidol, loxapine, risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, promazine, thiothixene, chlorpromazine, droperidol, prochlorperazine and fluphenazine,

wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

2. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4.-33. (cancelled)

34. (previously presented) A method of producing a drug selected from the group consisting of olanzapine, trifluoperazine, haloperidol, loxapine, risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, promazine, thiothixene, chlorpromazine, droperidol, prochlorperazine and fluphenazine, in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

35. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

36. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 35, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

37.-78. (cancelled)

79. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

80. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

81. (currently amended) The condensation aerosol according to Claim ~~80~~ 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 ~~and~~ to about 3 microns.

82. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

83. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to claim 82, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

84. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

85. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is olanzapine.

86. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein

the drug is trifluoperazine.

87. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is haloperidol.

88. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is loxapine.

89. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is risperidone.

90. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is clozapine.

91. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is quetiapine.

92. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is promazine.

93. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is thiothixene.

94. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is chlorpromazine.

95. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is droperidol.

96. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is prochlorperazine.

97. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is fluphenazine.

98. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

99. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

100. (currently amended) The method according to Claim ~~99~~ 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

101. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

102. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 101, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

103. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

104. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is olanzapine.

105. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is trifluoperazine.

106. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is haloperidol.

107. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is loxapine.

108. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is risperidone.

109. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is clozapine.

110. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is quetiapine.

111. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is promazine.

112. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is thiothixene.

113. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is chlorpromazine.

114. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is droperidol.

115. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is prochlorperazine.

116. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is fluphenazine.

117. (currently amended) A condensation aerosol for delivery of olanzapine, wherein

the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing olanzapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of olanzapine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% olanzapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

118. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of trifluoperazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing trifluoperazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trifluoperazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trifluoperazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

119. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of haloperidol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing haloperidol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of haloperidol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% haloperidol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

120. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of loxapine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing loxapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of loxapine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% loxapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

121. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of risperidone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing risperidone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of risperidone, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% risperidone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

122. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of clozapine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing clozapine, on a solid

support, to produce a vapor of clozapine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clozapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

123. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of quetiapine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing quetiapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of quetiapine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% quetiapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

124. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of promazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing promazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of promazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% promazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

125. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of thiothixene, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing thiothixene, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of thiothixene, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% thiothixene degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

126. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of chlorpromazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing chlorpromazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlorpromazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorpromazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

127. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of droperidol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing droperidol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of droperidol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation

aerosol characterized by less than 5% droperidol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

128. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of prochlorperazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing prochlorperazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of prochlorperazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% prochlorperazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

129. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of fluphenazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing fluphenazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluphenazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluphenazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

130. (previously presented) A method of producing olanzapine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing olanzapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of olanzapine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% olanzapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

131. (previously presented) A method of producing trifluoperazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing trifluoperazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trifluoperazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trifluoperazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

132. (previously presented) A method of producing haloperidol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing haloperidol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of haloperidol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% haloperidol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

133. (previously presented) A method of producing loxapine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing loxapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of loxapine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% loxapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

134. (previously presented) A method of producing risperidone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing risperidone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of risperidone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% risperidone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

135. (previously presented) A method of producing clozapine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing clozapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clozapine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clozapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

136. (previously presented) A method of producing quetiapine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing quetiapine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of quetiapine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% quetiapine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

137. (previously presented) A method of producing promazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing promazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of promazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% promazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

138. (previously presented) A method of producing thiothixene in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing thiothixene, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of thiothixene, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% thiothixene degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

139. (previously presented) A method of producing chlorpromazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing chlorpromazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlorpromazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorpromazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of

about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

140. (previously presented) A method of producing droperidol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing droperidol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of droperidol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% droperidol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

141. (previously presented) A method of producing prochlorperazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing prochlorperazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of prochlorperazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% prochlorperazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

142. (previously presented) A method of producing fluphenazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing fluphenazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluphenazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluphenazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.